THE SOUTH IS ROOSEVELT'S.

RICHMOND GIVES HEARTY WEL-OME TO THE PRESIDENT.

5.0 Sign of Prejudice Over the Race Issue, of Accisim Cheers for Sentiments That America is a Great and I'ndivided Matten Makes Speech to Negroes

Security of Richmond to night it was the consciousness that the first day of tour through the Southern States had and emphatically the assertion frequently against him on account of the race issue has most entirely disappeared. A citizen of a old Confederate capital expressed what exidently the general feeling of this constive community when he said this

I tell what is a fact, sir. We didn't like the idea of the President dining with Booker slington, but we are disposed to forget that incident in the light of his great achievements. Since, that time the people of Fishmond, even the hitterest of Mr. Rooseveit's political enemies, look upon this President as one of the very greatest of all Americans; I mean they rank him even with Washington and Jefferson, and that is saying a good deal for Virginians."

all his extensive travels about the country Mr. Roosevelt has never been more cordially received than he was in Enchmond to-day. He arrived here at noon, after a railroad trip of three hours and a half from Washington, and he left for North Carolina at 7 o'clock in the even-His welcome was not only sincere. so far as an outsider could judge of it, but was accompanied by the noisy sort of demonstration which is generally more characteristic of Western than of South-

The Rebel yell was frequently heard. The streets through which the President's carriage passed from the railroad station to Capitol Square were packed with thousands of people, and if any of the population of Richmond were absent from the immediate vicinity of the line of march it was probably because they were sick or infirm. All the banks, factories, stores and schools were closed and 15,000 school childre were am ng those who joined in e general welcome to the President.

Mr. Roosevelt's carefully prepared speech which he read in Capitol Square, was received with a good deal of enthusiasm, but there were thousands who could not hear it. The most interesting demonstration occurred in Masonic Temple on the occasion of the luncheon given in honor of the President by the city of Richmond. The President was seated between the Governor of Virginia and the Mayor of Richmond, and at the close of the luncheon he was introduced to the 400 guests by the

Mr. Roosevelt spoke briefly, but his speech was interrupted a dozen times by prolonged applause, the most striking outburst being when the President declared with great earnestness that the men of Virginia had no more claim to kinship of feeling with Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson than he had. This sentiment pleased the audience mightily and the cheers of the guests; all of whom had jumped to their feet, were continued for several

When the President and his party arrived in Richmond they were met at the Seaboard air Line station by a reception committee of fifteen leading citizens, including Mayor McCarthy and United States Senators Daniel and Martin. Mr. Roosevelt was driven in a carriage through the business district and to the residence of Gov. Montague, where he shook hands with many of the leading men of the State and city. In the meantime Mrs. Roosevelt, who accompanied the President from Washingwas entertained by the wife and a committee of prominent women.

On the drive from the railroad station

the President's carriage stopped long enough for Mr. Roosevelt to speak briefly to the representatives of the Colored Industrial Association. He said: I want to congratulate you upon the show

school children have made, and, orther, I wish as an American to congratulate the representatives of the colored race who have shown such progress in the industrial interest of this city. All they have done in that way means a genuine progress for the race. I am glad as an American for what you are doing. The standing of the bank which in this city is managed by colored men should give genuine pride to all the colored men of this country. Its record is an enviable one. You colored men who show in business life both ability and a high order of integrity are real benefactors, not only of your race, but of the whole country.

From the Governor's mansion the President proceeded to Capitol square, where he delivered the principal address of the day. After being introduced by Gov. Montague, Mr. Roosevelt said:

The President's Address.

I trust I need hardly say how great is my pleasure at speaking in this historic capital of your historic State; the State than which no other has contributed a larger proportion to the leadership of the nation; for on the honor roll of those American worthies whose greatness is not only for the age but for all time, not only for one nation but for all the world, on only for the age but for all time, not only for one nation but for all the world, on this honor roll Virginia's name stands above all others. And in greeting all of you I know that no one will grudge my saying a special word of acknowledgment to the veterans of the civil war. A man would indeed be but a poor American who could without a thrill witness the way in which, in city after city in the North as in the South, on every public occasion, the men who wore the blue and the men who wore the gray now march and stand who wore the gray now march and stand shoulder to shoulder, giving tangible proof that we are all now in fact as well as in name shoulder to shoulder, giving tangible proof that we are all now in fact as well as in name a reunited people, a people infinitely richer herause of the priceless memories left to all Americans by you men who fought in the great war. Last Memorial Day I spoke in Brooklyn, at the unveiling of the statue of a Northern General, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, and that great audience cheered every allusion to the valor and self-devotion of the men who followed Lee as heartily as they cheered every allusion to the valor and self-devotion of the men who followed Grant. The wounds left by the great civil war bave long healed, but its memories remain.

Think of it, O my countrymen, think of the good fortune that is ours! That whereas every other war of modern times has left feelings of rancor and bitterness to keep asunder the combatants, our great war has left to the sons and daughters of the men who fought, on whichever side they fought, the same right to feel the keenest pride in the great deeds allke of the men who fought on one side and of the men who fought on the other. The proud self-sacrifice the resolute and daring courage, the

who fought on one side and of the men who fought on the other. The proud self-sacrifice, the resolute and daring courage, the high and steadfast devotion to the right as each man saw it, whether Northerner or Southerner, these qualities render all Americans forever the debtors of those who in the dark days from '61 to '65 proved their truth by their endeavor. Here around Richmond, here in your own State, there lies battlefield after battlefield, rendered forever memorable by the men who counted death as but a little thing when weighed in the balance against doing their duty as it was given to them to see it. These men have left us of the younger generation not merely the memory of what they did in war, but of what they did in peace.

Foreign observers predicted that when

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such a great war closed it would be impossible for the hundreds of thousands of combatants to return to the paths of peace. They predicted ceaseless disorder, wild turbulence, the alternation of anarchy and despotism. But the good sense and self-restraint of the average American citizen falsified, these prophecies. The great armies disbanded, and the private in the ranks, like the officer who had commanded him, went back to take up the threads of his life where he had dropped them when the call to arms came. It was a wonderful, marvellous thing, in a country consecrated to peace with but an infinitesimal regular army, to develop so quickly the huge hosts which fronted one another between the James and the Potomac and along the Mississippi and its tributaries. But it was an even more wonderful, an even more marvellous thing, how these great hosts, once their work done, resolved themselves into the general fabric of the nation.

THE SOUTH'S WONDERFUL REVERSE. THE SOUTH'S WONDERFUL REVERSE.

Great though the meed of praise is which is due the South for the soldierly valor her sons displayed during the four years of war. I think that even greater praise is due to her for what her people have accomplished in the forty years of peace which followed. For forty years the South has made not merely a courageous, but at times a desperate struggle, as she has striven for moral and material wellbeing. Her success has been extraordinary, and

a desperate struggle, as she has striven for moral and material wellbeing. Her success has been extraordinary, and all citizens of our common country should feel joy and pride in it; for any great deed done, or any fine qualities shown by one group of Americans, of necessity reflects credit upon all Americans.

Only a heroic people could have battled successfully against the conditions with which the people of the South found themselves face to face at the end of the civil war. There had been utter destruction and disaster, and wholly new business and social problems had to be faced with the scantiest means. The economic and political fabric had to be readjusted in the midst of dire want, of grinding poverty. The future of the broken, warswept South seemed beyond hope, and if her sons and daughters had been of weaker fibre there would in very truth have been no hope. But the men and the sons of the men who had faced with unfaltering front every But the men and the sons of the men who had faced with unfaltering front every alternation of good and evil fortune from Manassas to Appomattox, and the women, their wives and mothers, whose courage and endurance had reached an even higher heroic level—these men and these women set themselves undauntedly to the great task before them. For twenty years the struggles was hard and at times doubtful. Then the splendid qualities of your manhood and womanhood told, as they were bound to tell, and the wealth of your extraordinary to tell, and the wealth of your extraordinary natural resources began to be shown. Now the teeming riches of mine and field and factory attest the prosperity of those who are all the stronger because of the trials and struggles through which this prosperity has come. You stand loyally to your traditions and memories; you also stand loyally for our great common country of to-day and for our common flag, which symbolizes all that is brightest and most hopeful for the future of manking you face. hopeful for the future of mankind; you face the new age in the spirit of the age. Alike in your material and in your spiritual and intellectual development, you stand abreast

of the foremost in the world's progress.

And now, my fellow citizens, my fellow Americans, exactly as all of us, whether we live in the East or the West, in the North or the South, have the right merely as Americans to feel pride in every great deed done by any American in the past, and exactly as we are knit together by this company the printers of memories so we are knit. non heritage of memories, so we are knit ogether by the bond of our common duties the present, our common interests in the

future.

Many and great problems lie before us. If we treat the mighty memories of the past merely as excuses for sitting lazily down in the present or for standing aside from the rough work of the world, then these memories will prove a curse instead of a blessing. But if we treat them as I believe we shall treat them, not as express for inaction, but as incentives to make I believe we shall treat them, not as excuses for inaction, but as incentives to make us show that we are worthy of our fathers and of our fathers' fathers, then in truth the deeds of the past will not have been wasted, for they shall bring forth fruit a hundredfold in the present generation. We of this nation, we the citizens of this mighty and wonderful Republic, stretching across a continent between the two greatest oceans, enjoy extraordinary privileges, and as our opportunity is great, therefore our responsibility is great. We have duties to perform both abroad and at home, and we cannot shirk either set of duties and fully retain our self-respect. and we cannot shirk either se and fully retain our self-respect

GREAT IS AMERICA-GREAT HER MISSION. In foreign affairs we must make up our ninds that, whether we wish it or not, we are a great people and must play a great part in the world. It is not open to us to choose whether we will play that great part or not. We have to play it; all we can decide is whether we shall play it well or ill. And I have too much confidence in my countrymen to doubt what the de-

The Weather.

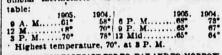
The storm area from the Southwest moved its centre northeastward to the Lake regions yes-terday, spreading rain and cloudy weather over all the eastern half of the country. The rainfal snow in Montana, Wyoming and Utah. The Lake storm has drawn much warmer weather

into the middle Atlantic States, Lake regions and the Ohio and Tennessee valleys.

The storm was followed by colder weather in the Rocky Mountain region and the extreme North west. At Helena, Mon., the mercury touched 8 degrees above zero. Freezing temperatures extended southeastward into Nebraska.

In this city the day was partly cloudy and warmer; wind, light to fresh southeast; average humidity, cent.: barometer, corrected to read to sea

level, at 8 A. M., 80.28; 3 P. M., 80.17. The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer is shown in the annexed thermometer is shown in the annexed



WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO -DAY AND TO -MORROV For eastern New York, rain to-day and cooler n west portion; rain and cooler to-morrow; fresh south winds becoming varia ble.

For Delaware and New Jersey, showers to-day

and probably to morrow; fresh winds, mostly For the District of Columbia and Maryland.

showers to-day and probably to-morrow; variable For eastern Pennsylvania, rain to day and cooler in west and north portions; rain' and 'cobler to morrow: fresh south winds becoming variable. For New England, rain to-day and cooler in For western New York, rain and colder to-cay; to morrow; fresh southwest winds, becoming

cision will be. Our mission in the world should be one of peace, but not the peace of cravens, the peace granted contemptuously to those who purchase it by surrendering the right. No! Our voice must be effective for peace because it is raised for righteousness first, and for peace only as the handmaiden of righteousness. We must be scrupulous in respecting the rights of the weak, and no less careful to make it evident that we do not act through fear of the strong. We must be scrupulous in doing justice to others and scrupulous in exacting justice for ourselves. We must beware equally of that sinister and cynical teaching which would persuade us to disregard ethical standards in international relations, and of the no less hurtful folly which would stop the whole work of civilization by a well-meant but silly persistency in trying to apply to peoples unfitted for them those theories of government and of national action which are only suited for the most advanced races.

In particular we must remember that

races.

In particular we must remember that in undertaking to build the Panama Canal we have necessarily undertaken to police the seas at either end of it; and this means that we have a peculiar interest in the preservation of order in the coasts and islands of the Caribbean. I firmly believe that by a little wise and generous aid we can help even the most backward of the peoples in these coasts and islands forward along the path of orderly liberty so that they can stand alone. If we decline to give them such help the result will be bad both for them and for us, and will in the end in all probability cause us to face humiliation or bloodshed.

HOME PROBLEMS MORE IMPORTANT.

HOME PROBLEMS MORE IMPORTANT. The problems that face us abroad are important, but the problems that face us at home are even more important. The extraordinary growth of industrialism during the last half century brings every civilized people face to face with the gravest social and economic questions. This is an age of combination among capitalists and combination among wage-workers. It is combination among wage-workers. It is idle to try to prevent such combinations. Our efforts should be to see that they work for the good and not for the harm of the body politic. New devices of law are necessary from time to time in order to meet the changed and changing conditions. But after all we will do well to remember that although the problems to be solved change from generation to generation, the spirit, in which their solution must be attempted remains forever the same. It is in peace as it is in war. Tactics change and weapons change. combination among wage-workers. It is

as it is in war. Tactics change and weapons change.

The Continental troops in their blue and buff who fought under Washington and Greene and Wayne differed entirely in arms and in training from those who in blue or gray faced one another in the armies of Grant and of Lee, of Sherman and of Johnston. And now the sons of these same Union and Confederate veterans who serve in our gallant little army of to-day wear a different uniform, carry a different weapon and practise different tactics. But the soul of the soldier has remained the same throughout, and the qualities which drove hroughout, and the qualitie forward to victory or to death the men of '76 and the men of '61 are the very qualities which the men of to-day must keep unchanged if in the hour of need the honor of the nation is to be kept untarnished. So it is in civil life. This Government was formed with as its basic idea the principle of treating each man on his worth as ciple of treating each man on his worth as a man, of paying no heed to whether he was rich or poor, no heed to his creed or his social standing, but only to the way in which he performed his duty to himself. to his neighbor, to the State. From this principle we cannot afford to vary by so much as a hand's breadth:

much as a hand's breadth.

Many republics have risen in the past, and some of them flourished long, but sooner or later they fell; and the cause most potent in bringing about their fall was in almost all cases the fact that they grew to be governments in the interest of a c'ass instead of governments in the interest of all. It made no difference as to which class it was the thus wrested as interest of all. It made no difference as to which class it was that thus wrested to its own advantage the governmental ma-chinery. It was ultimately as fatal to the cause of freedom whether it was the rich who oppressed the poor or the poor who plundered the rich. The crime of brutal disregard of the rights of others is as much a crime when it manifests itself in the shape of greed and brutal arrogance on the one side, as when it manifests itself on the one side, as when it manifests itself in the shape of envy and lawless violence on the other. Our aim must be to deal justice to each man; no more and no less. This purpose must find its expression and support not merely in our collective action through the agencies of the Government, but in our social attitude. Rich man and poor man must alike feel that on the one hand thay are protected by law and that on poor man must alike feel that on the one hand they are protected by law and that on the other hand they are responsible to the law; for each is entitled to be fairly dealt with by his neighbor and by the State; and if we as citizens of this nation are true to ourselves and to the traditions of our forefathers such fair measure of justice shall always be dealt to each man; so that as far as we can bring it about each shall receive his dues, each shall be given the chance to show the stuff there is in him, shall be secured against wrong, and in turn prevented from wronging others. More than this no man is entitled to, and less than this no man shall have.

SOUNDS NOTE OF KINSHIP. It was after 2 o'clock when the President ceased speaking, and he proceeded directly to the Masonic Temple, where luncheor was served. At the close of the luncheon, a toast was proposed to the President by Mayor McCarthy, and was drunk standing. After the cheers had subsided, Mr. Roose-

Mr. Mayor, Governor and you, my hosts: One among the very many great Virginians, at the time when this nation was born, said (and I quote, gentlemen, Patrick Henry)

'We are no longer New Yorkers, or New Englanders, Pennsylvanians or Virginians, we are Americans, and surely, Mr. Mayor, the man would be but a poor American who was not touched and stirred to the depths by the reception that I have met with to-day in this great, historic city of America. Coming today by the statue of Stonewall Jackson in the city of Lee I felt what a privilege it is that l, as an American, have in claiming that you yourselves have no more right of kinship

in Lee and Jackson than I have. I can claim to be a middling good American, because my ancestry was half Southern and haif Northern: I was born in the East and I have lived a good while in the West, so long in fact that I do not admit that any man can be a better Westerner than I am. There was an uncle of mine, now dead, my mother's brother, who has always been, among all the men I have ever met, the man who it seemed to me came nearest to typifying in n fiction. Thackeray's Colonel Newcomb-my

in the Confederate Navy. In short, gentle men, I claim to be neither Northerner nor Southerner, neither Easternermor Westerner Southerner, neither Easterner, nor Westerner, nothing but a good American füre and simple.

Next only to a man having worn the blue comes the fact of the man lawing worn the gray as entitling him to honor in my sight Last year I told Gen. Fitzhigh Lee that I wanted to add to my collection of autograph letters of great Americans, Janeoln, Grant, Clay, Jofferson [turning to the Governor], your namesake, Andrew Jackson, that of Gen. Lee, with his photograph. I got from Gen. Fitzhugh Lee a letter of Gen. Lee and a photograph of him, handed to me after Gen Fitzhugh Lee's death. I was not able to thank my old and valued friend, the father, but I put the son on my staff, and now I have the grandson of Gen. Grant and the grandnephew of Gen. Lee and the son of Phil Sheri-dan on my staff. I think it is a middling good staff, too. In my regiment organized at the beginning of the Spanish-American war. I think that there were more men whose fathers were the gray than there were whose fathers were the blue. The only rivalry that ever entered their heads was the rivalry as to which man could show himself best entitled to the praise of having done all that in him lay for our country and our flag.

I noticed that the statue of Stonewall Jackson had been raised as a gift by certain Englishmen The best biography of Gen. Jackson was by an Englishman, Col. Henderson. It is a curious and rather lamentable fact take another biography, which I had ear nestly asked him to undertake. I had written him urging that he should finish his very remarkable military study of Stonewall Jackson by writing a military biography of Gen. Lee, and he had written me back that he intended Shortly afterward I learned of his death.

Gentlemen, I cannot sufficiently express to you my deep appreciation of the way in which you have greeted me here to-day You cannot be nearly as glad to see me as I am to see you. Let me say once more what I said in my more formal address; think of the good fortune that is ours; think of the good fortune that is ours as a people in having, each of us. whether we in our own persons the gray, the proud right to challenge as our own all of the valor, all of the self-devotion, all of the steadfast adherence to right as God gave to each man to see the right, shown alike by the men who wore the blue and by the men who wore the gray in the great contest that was waged from '61 to '65.

TALKS AT LEE MONUMENT.

From the Masonic Temple the President and his party went for a drive through some of the most interesting parts of Richmond. A visit was made to the West End, around the Lee monument, where the President spoke a few words; to the City Hall. the Confederate Museum, St. John's Church and Libby Hill Park. At the Lee monument there was a large crowd, and the President spoke briefly as follows:

"My friends and fellow Americans: I wish to say just one word of greeting to you. I honor the State of Virginia because she has taken charge of the Confederate veterans in their old age. All Americans, orth or South, must ever render high honor to the men of the Civil War, whether they wore the blue or whether they wore the grey, so long as they did their duty, as the light was given them to see their duty, with all of the strength that was in them.

"In '98, when we had to face a very little war, our effort was to face it in the spirit in which you had faced the great war. In my regiment I think there were, if anything, more men whose fathers were the grey than there were men whose fathers were the blue, and all alike felt but one impulse: and that was the impulse, the desire, the firm determination, to show in generous rivalry that no one man could surpass another in his arder of devotion to the flag that waved over all Americans

Here I greet you in the shadow of the statue of your mighty commander, Gen. Robert E. Lee. You and he left us memories which, inasmuch as they are part of the memories bequeathed to the entire country by all the Americans who fought in the civil war, are to serve forever more as spurs and incentives to the generations coming after, to teach us and our descendants that alike in peace and in war. whenever the times that try men's souls may come, we are to rise level to the opportunity as you rose level to your opportunity, and to be ready to prove, as you proved, our deavor

A visit to St. John's Church followed. Antonio Graffigna, keeper of the grounds, was to deliver the famous speech of Patrick Henry, standing in the exact spot where the Revolutionary patriot stood when he uttered his immortal declaration. When the President arrived at the church, however, it was almost dark, and Secretary Loeb decreed that the speech should not be listened to. There was a good deal of disappointment over this action. "Graffigna delivers that speech most remarkably." said a member of the local reception committee in a tone of regret. "Every word and attitude and gesture is just like Patrick Henry's; even the voice is the same.'

The President returned to his private car at 6 o'clock, and an hour later he left Richmond for Raleigh, N. C., where he will arrive early to-morrow morning.

THE TRIP TO BICHMOND.

The President arrived in Richmond at noon. Only two stops were made on journey from Washington. The first of these was at Fredericks burg, where the train paused for five minutes to take water, and where several hundred townspeople had gathered at the railroad station in anticipation of the President's arrival. The President spoke a few words from the platform of his car. He

It is indeed a great pleasure to me to be once more within your mighty State, the Mother of Presidents, the Old Dominion, with its soil hallowed by so many memories of the mighty men it has produced, of the mighty deeds it has seen acted upon it. I know your people well already. I know

POSTUM CEREAL.

COFFEE NEURALGIA Leaves When You Quit and Use Postum.

A lady who unconsciously drifted into nervous prostration brought on by coffee,

"I have been a coffee drinker all my ife, and used it regularly three times a

"A year or two ago I became subject o nervous neuralgia, attacks of nervous headache and general nervous prostration. which not only incapacitated me for doing my housework, but frequently made it

for two or three days at a time. "I employed several good doctors, one after the other, but none of them was able o give me permanent relief.

necessary for me to remain in a dark room

"Eight months ago a friend suggested that perhaps coffee was the cause of my troubles, and that I try Postum Food Coffee and give up the old kind. I am glad I took her advice, for my health has been entirely restored. I have no more neuralgia, nor have I had one solitary headache in all these eight months. No more of my days are wasted in solitary confinement in a dark room. I do all my own work with ease. The flesh that I lost during the years of my nervous prostration has come back to me during these months, and I am once more a happy, healthy woman. I enclose a list of names of friends who can yould for the truth of the state. who can vouch for the truth of the state-ment." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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your history, of course, or I would not be a good American. I wish to say to you with all my heart how glad I am to have the chance of starting through your State to visit the States of the South Atlantic and the Gulf. When I am through my present trip I will have been in and spoken in every State in the Union during my term as President.

State in the Union during my term as Freshdent.

There is one thing that has struck me more than anything else in my journeys from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Canada line to the Gulf, and that is, in meeting the different audiences, that they are fundamentally alike; that wherever you go in this country the average American is a pretty decent fellow, and that all that is necessary in order to make him get on well with the other average American is that they should know one another.

The President received a telegram at

The President received a telegram at Fredericksburg informing him of the death of the brother of Gov. Glenn of North Carolina. On account of the Governor's be reavement, there will be a slight change in the programme for the President's entertainment at Raleigh to-morrow. Instead of taking breakfast at the Governor's mansion. Mr. Roosevelt and the members of his party will remain in the train until the hour arrives for going to the Senate chamber and the State Fair grounds. The President will review the State militia and make an address at the fair grounds.

The President's train stopped for three or four minutes at Ashland, the seat of Randolph-Macon College and near the birthplaces of Patrick Henry and Henry Clay. Addressing the people gathered at the station, the President said:

It is a great pleasure to have the chance of greeting you and to be greeted by you. I want to say a word here in a place identified with the names of two of America's greatest statesmen, Patrick Henry and Henry Clay, in the seat of a college which in the Randolph-Macon system commemotates the names of two shorts of that wants rates the names of two others of that won-derful group of statesmen which Virginia gave to the Union. I wish here to say a gave to the Union. I wish here to say a word of recognition to those who are doing this great educational work. In a republic like ours it is a mere truism to say that the success of the republic depends upon the success of the republic depends upon the trained intelligence of the citizens. The republic cannot succeed if we do not take pain sin educating the masters of the republic chat is, the people. Self-government is not too easy a thing. It is easy enough to live under a despotism. You do not have to do anything, just let the other man govern. But it is not easy to live in a republic, where each man has to do his part in the governing, and where he cannot do it if there is not a sound basis of moral and intellectual training and that is the basis that such as training, and that is the basis that such an institution of learning as that here and its kindred institutions give.

KEEPING THE JAPS OUIET. Troops Warned Not to Discuss Peace Terms, People Urged to Be Calm. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

Tokio, Oct. 18.-Supplementary to the imperial rescript of Monday, in which the Emperor made public the terms of peace and expressed his approval of them, the Emperor to-day addressed a message to Baron Komura and the army and navy in appreciation of their services.

Gen. Terauchi, Minister of War, has issued an order warning officers and soldiers not to discuss the terms of peace. Viscount Yoshikawa, the Minister of the Interior, has instructed local Governors and the Shinto and Buddtish priests to assist in quieting the minds of the people and in directing their attention to the business interests that follow the conclusion of the war. The Ministers of Education and Agriculture and Commerce similarly instruct the classes with which they are concerned and appeal to their loyalty and patriotism. But the newspapers still reiterate the public dissatisfaction with the terms of peace.

Baron Komura to-day resumed the portfolio of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs which had been held by Prime Minister Kat sura during the former's absence from Japan as a peace plenipotentiary. The Emperor has expressly commanded Baron Komura to exercise the utmost care of himself until he recuperates from the illness which attacked him while he was in New York. His physicians say that it will be necessary for him to remain under treat ment for some weeks vet.

Martial law has been abolished in Nagasaki



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Not content with even the best requisites which our market affords, we have gone to the fountainhead-to the master leather workers of London with original schemes and specifications that honor the established forms in the breach. Their imprint identifies the product.

The result is a collection of trunks, bags, suit cases and kindred requisites that for character, good taste and exclusiveness are infinitely above the accepted standards. Yet the prices are modest.

If your taste and needs demand some special design, leather or arrangement, we are pleased to offer you our services with the assurance that your instructions will be promptly, correctly and intelligently interpreted.

To Serve as an Introduction We Offer Special Imported Fitted Suit Cases of English tanned sole leather. London hand sewn, with lever lock, solid sole leather handles, leather hinges, lined with maroon or moss green leather, sizes 24 inches long, and fitted with the following toilet requisites: pair military brushes, cloth brush, tooth and nail brushes in bottle, soap jar, powder bottle, extract bottle, combination shoe horn and button hook and comb, all of which are fitted on a Special \$30.00

Dress Suit Cases of solid sole leather, reinforced at the corners, solid English padded handle, three hinges, copper riveted, lined with pure Irish linen, shirt fold in cover, inside top and body straps, solid brass combination lock, outside straps or classes 24 inches long. Special at \$5.00

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

The Movements of the Dusiness World are marked The Elgin Watch is recognized as the Business Man's Timekeeper. Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed.
All jewelers sell them. "Timemakers and Timekeepers,"an illustrated ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., Elgin, III

tained in Tokio. The Ministry of Marine reports that the Russian battleship Pobeida was refloated at Port Arthur yesterday. In the approaching naval review seven prizes of

proaching naval review seven prizes of the Japanese navy will participate, including four battleships.

William J. Bryan was warmly welcomed upon his arrival here by his friends and some sympathizers with his monetary views. He lectured to-day at Count Okuma's University. The municipality will entertain him to-morrow.

FEJERVARY AGAIN PREMIER. Will Probably Seek Popular Indorsement

in Hungary. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. BUDAPEST, Oct. 18 .- Official announcement was made to-day of the reappointment of Baron Fejervary as Premier of Hungary. It is likely that the Feiervary Cabinet will soon lay aside its provisional character and endeavor to obtain a majority by a general election.

Wiltsee-Taylor Wedding in Paris. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Oct. 18 .- Emily Stuart Taylor, niece of Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, was married this morning in the American church here to Ernest A. Wiltsee of New York. There was a large attendance of fashionable Americans.

Johnny Reiff, Jockey, to Wed. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Sportsman announces that Johnny Reiff, the American jockey, is betrothed to a daughter of Edmond Blanch, the trainer for Lord Denman.

HORNER'S

The Standard in quality and style THE characteristics of our stock which make it PRE-EMINENT over all others in the inducements

it offers to buyers of Fine Furniture may be summarized as follows:-

Its unvarying excellence. Its distinctive individuality.

Its unequaled range of choice in Its price attractiveness.

Exclusive Novelties in Imported Gold-finished Furniture for drawing room and parlor

(Suites and single pieces). R. J. HORNER @ CO. Furniture Makers and Importers, West 23d St.-61, 63, 65

W.& J. SLOANE Broadway & 19th Street

THE extensive application of plain color to interior decorations has brought the Eng-

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carpets, which we control in America, into increasing prominence. The extra deep pile of these goods makes them extremely durable. while their rich colorings ensure harmonious effects in decorative treatments. They are woven in various widths up to 12 feet inclusive.

Our Autumn importations exceed in quantity and in variety of shades those of any former season.